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for Fuels

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO

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SOURCE

1. Generally, the DIN standards observed in West Germany were also in force for fuels and lubricants in East Germany. They could, however, not always be attained because of raw material difficulties. In such cases, plants in East Germany would apply with the competent production manager of the main administration for a special authorization which generally was granted. Such authorizations were issued by the Liquid Fuels Main Administration of the State Secretariat for Chemistry. Plants which, up to late March 1953, received authorizations included the Teerverarbeitungswerke (tar processing plants) Webau, Koepsen, Rositz, and Goelzau which were to produce gasoline with a sulphur content up to 2 percent and a Conradson test up to 0.3 percent, the VEB Mineraloelwerk Luetzkendorf which was to produce a gasoline boiling at 100 degrees of Celsius on condition that this fuel be mixed with gasoline produced by Synthesewerk Schwarzheide SAG, and the Zeitz and Luetzkendorf plants which were to produce a Diesel oil with a boiling maximum raised from 360 to 375 degrees of Celsius.
2. All tar distilling plants were instructed to mix at the ratio of 1 to 1 the Diesel oil they produced with a light Diesel oil produced by the Roehren plant. Since this measure made it possible for the tar distilling plants to use paraffin oils and light oils for their production, the Diesel oil production could be increased by about 18,000 tons per year.
3. Almost the total gasoline production of the tar processing plant was mixed with so-called light gasoline produced by the Schwarzheide plant. This method was adopted because solution gasoline could not be sold. Each ton of solution gasoline produced by SAG Synthesewerk Schwarzheide was paid by the State with 550 eastmarks.

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Comment. According to the plan, 117,000 tons of solution gasoline were scheduled to be produced by the Schwarzheide plant in 1953.

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